CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

	SECRET/CONTROL - U SECURITY INFORMATION	.s. officials only		25X1
COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Sovromconstructie at Botosani	DATE DISTR.	11 May 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	2	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		25X1
	This is UNEVALUATED Information			

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

- 1. There are two Sovromconstructia offices at Botosani, one for the Moldavia district and the other for the Botosani district.
- 2. The Botosani office is located on Calea Nationala, near the Botosani station. From 1,200 to 1,500 workers are employed.
- 3. Work completed or in progress at Botosani includes the following:
 - a. Barracks on Strada Vanatori (outside the town and on the road leading to Sulita). The buildings, all one-story, are scattered over an area of one square kilometer. They will probably serve as a school for non-commissioned officers and also as living quarters for some units.
 - b. Barracks for a cavalry regiment of about 2,000 men. There are several one-story buildings and stables. They are situated outside the town on the road leading to Dorohoi.
 - e. Buildings for the Militia on Blvd. Eminescu with an area of 250 to 300 square meters. The buildings consist of offices, a stable, and a detention room for 30 to 40 men.
 - d. Buildings for a cotton spinning and weaving mill. At least 2,500 workers are already employed, and their number is to be increased to 10,000 by 1952. The mill is located 500 meters from the station on the road leading to Dorohoi.
 - e. Renovation of a barracks for the 37 Infantry Regiment. The one-story building is located outside the town on the road leading to Iasi and can house approximately 2,000 men.
 - f. Renovation of a one-story barracks on Strada Vanatori for the Receiviting Office.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

												 	 ,
STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	1	AEC	1		L
											;		
<u></u>					W// P1 1	L D' tallandar	D //	##1			?	 	

DEGREE / CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIATS ONLY	CRET/CONTROL	- U.S. OFFICIALS ON	JT.Y
--	--------------	---------------------	------

25X1

- 2 -

- 4. Work completed at Dorohoi includes the following:
 - a. Two new, one-story buildings near the former 29 Infantry Regiment barracks. The buildings, located just outside the town on the road to Botosani, are probably to serve as a Securitatea officers' school for about 8,000 cadets.
 - b. Renovation of a barracks for the 79 Infantry Regiment. This building, located just outside the town on the road to Darabani, can house 2,000 men.
 - c. Prison for 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. This is a three-story brick and concrete building located about two kilometers beyond the station.
 - d. Fire station. This is a one-story building in the center of the town to house a team of 40 to 50 men.
 - e. Water pipe leading to the barracks of the 29 and 79 Infantry Regiments. Dorohoi has no central water supply. The pumping station, a small concrete building on a mountain about three or four kilometers outside the town, is approximately 500 meters off the right hand side of the road to Botosani. The pumping station supplies only 50 per cent of the needs of the barracks, and additional sources of water are being sought.
- 5. Work in progress at Campulung includes a building for a cadet school (for 4,000 to 5,000 cadets), which is named for Emil Bodnaras, Minister of National Defense. This building, located on the Campulung-Radauti road, covers an area of 2,000 to 2,500 square meters and is to be finished in 1952.
- 6. In May 1951 Haber, fnu, Sovromconstructia's chief engineer for the building of the cotton spinning mill in Botosani, was arrested. Haber and the chief accountant, Rabinovici, a fanatical Communist, were both sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for sabotage. They were held responsible for the fact that the Soviet machines were rusted by water which had penetrated through the concrete. This was considered sabotage, so as not to place the blame of Soviet manufactures.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY